

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

Vol. XXI--No 52

HIGHER GROUND.

And They Must Come Here.

The Rich Farmers in the Overflowed Country Will Move to Higher and Healthier Ground.

That the floods of 1897 will drive many of the well-to-do farmers out of that section of country is a sure thing. Men who have the means to purchase property on higher and healthier ground will begin to look for homes where the mad waters of the treacherous Mississippi River cannot disturb them. They will not dispose of their fertile acres in the land of milk and honey. That land has made them rich and it will continue to add to their wealth, but they cannot afford to risk their lives and the lives of their families in a country that is made a disease incubator by the floods and they will seek homes where they can enjoy life and educate their children. Now Cape Girardeau is the prospective point for a large number of families in the lower counties of this State. They know—Cape Girardeau—the city of schools and churches—the city where health is good—the city peopled with progressive, courteous, liberal citizens. They can reside here without being out of reach of their possessions in that country where they made their money.

We have heard from some of the wealthiest and best men in Scott, Mississippi and New Madrid counties, and we have heard too that they are looking to Cape Girardeau as a place for residence. They want to move somewhere and Cape Girardeau is the most convenient place they can see. They like the city for its many advantages as a place of residence—as a place where they can enjoy health and educate their children. We know that there are a number of farmers in Scott county whose lands are not subject to the ravages of the destructive floods who want to make Cape Girardeau their home and they would be residing here to-day if they had direct railroad connection with this city. We have conversed with a number of these people and they say they are anxious to come here but they do not want to give up their business at their homes. They want to continue their farming in streets in their counties. The say that if Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railroad is extended to this city they could then reside here and carry on their business at their old homes without any inconvenience and with little additional expense.

These people want to help us and we should make a determined effort to open the way to them by doing every thing in our power to have the Commerce railroad extended to this city.

Mr. Beecher's First Church.
It has been determined that the church in which Henry Ward Beecher began his ministry shall be torn down to make room for buildings of up-to-date design. When Mr. Beecher became the pastor the church was the finest in Indiana. His salary was \$800, but at the same time the governor received only \$1,300, which included pay for his private secretary. Beecher is remembered by members of his first congregation for his wit, popularity and sociability and as a lecturer to young men.

"Some persons were inclined to believe that Mr. Beecher was a little too exuberant and fond of fun," said a member of the church. "I remember that it was said that at a lawn party he took off his coat and rolled down hill. Once, in coming from Terre Haute in a stage at night, he found an elder of his church in the stage. He disguised his voice and inquired what people thought of Beecher's church and about Beecher. All this was done in pure fun."

Mr. Beecher was 26 years old when he came here, and remained for eight years. In 1847 he left to go to Brooklyn.—Chicago Chronicle.

Death of Charley Dorey.

Charley Dorey died at his home in this city Wednesday, April 14th, 1897, aged 64 years, 10 months and 10 days. Mr. Dorey had been a resident of this city for nearly thirty years. He was in the hotel and saloon business up to the time of his death. He was a kind and clever man and had a large circle of friends.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

If you have a terrible pain in the small of the back, get a bottle of Snow Liniment. It will positively cure it and at once. Try it and recommend it to your friends. Sold at Wilson's drug store.

LATEST AIR-SHIP DEVELOPMENT.

Allen G. Inventor Asks for Space at the Omaha Exposition.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—The mystery of the airship which reputable citizens of many places say they have seen, promises to be cleared within a few days through the medium of the Transmississippi Exposition. Either the airship is a reality or a stupendous hoax is to be perpetrated on the exposition authorities. In the first mail yesterday Secretary Wakefield received a letter dated at Omaha. The letter was signed "A. C. Clinton," and read as follows:

"To the Exposition Directors: My identity up to date has been unknown, but I will come to the front now. I am the inventor of the airship. I am the famous airship constructor, and will guarantee you positively of this fact in a week. The airship is my own invention, and I am an Omaha man. I wish it to be held as an Omaha invention. It will carry safely twenty people to a height of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet. I truly believe I have the greatest invention and discovery ever made. Will see you April 17, 1897, at the headquarters."

The letter was written on a sheet of plain white paper, without printed matter of any kind which would throw light upon the identity of the writer. He gave no address and his name does not appear in the city directory. The amount of space asked for by the writer of this letter is nearly thirty-five acres. The exposition authorities are greatly interested in the affair.

Guilty, Judge, and I Own the Crime.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Guilty, Judge, and I own the crime—I slipped away with a sack of flour; They nabbed me just in the nick of time.

I had it home in half an hour. Only, the constable on the hill, Knew that I must have jumped the bill. Knew as well as he could, that I hadn't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny"? that's the proper word; There's never a crime but Law can name.

Only, I wonder if Law has heard That any one but the thief's to blame. Say: did the constable on the hill Tell you about the closed up mill? Tell you of the men that must beg or steal.

To give their babies and wives a meal? Yes I have begged—and I'll tell you how:

I walked the roads and the fields and lanes, And asked for work with a pleading brow.

And came back empty for all my pain! Say: did the constable on the hill Tell you the wheels of tradewere still? Tell you, when work was dull or dead, The wife and the child might go unfed?

Guilty, Judge—let the Law be paid; But if you had children four or five, As pretty as God has ever made, And lacked the food to keep them alive,

Lacked the method but not the will, Their cries of hunger to stop and still, And then saw oceans of flood in view, For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—Harvests rotting in barn and shed—Silks and ribbons and fine display—And children crying for lack of bread!

Wealth and famine are hand in hand, Making the tour of a heart-sick land; Half of the country's future weal Crushed by the President's selfish heel!

Guilty, Judge—and I own the crime: Put me in prison without delay—Only, please work me double time, And send my family half the pay! And tell my children if they ask, That I was working my gloomy task, Not for pleasure or money or gem—But for the love that I have for them.

Bradstreet's Report.
NEW YORK, April 10.—Bradstreet's says: "The situation as a whole shows no gain. Staple lines are only fairly active. Overflows, washouts and floods continue to do great damage in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, through a portion of which general trade remains practically at a stand still. Rainy weather, extending from the Central Western to the Northwestern spring wheat states has rendered country roads almost impassable, with the natural effect upon business. As the region threatened includes the richest portion of the cotton belt, the prospects for delay in planting a second time indicate the possibility of a heavy reduction in acreage this year."

Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Haman's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

THE AIRSHIP.

Want Rev. Irl Hicks Has to Say About It.

"Well, I am indeed greatly surprised to see how densely ignorant the majority of the people seem to be in regard to the workings of the heavenly bodies. Do I think it is an airship? Most emphatically no! If the night was not cloudy I would show you the 'airship,' and it is none other than that beautiful and interesting planet Venus."

"To begin with, all this hubbub is entirely uncalled for, and if the people were properly posted as to the movements of the different heavenly bodies it would be different. 'Venus' will be out of sight in the evening time. Through the telescope at present it has the appearance of a crescent and has horns protruding from the sides of the planet. At the present time it is fast approaching the earth, or overtaking it, and on the 28th of April it will pass between the earth and sun and then the airship 'Venus' will be out of sight in the evening, and about May 10 the airship 'Venus' will be a beautiful, mysterious sight shortly after sunrise. It did not appear to-night because it was too cloudy. However Venus showed along at a terrific rate just the same. The direction taken by the 'airship' is exactly the path of Venus, which is in a west and northwesterly direction. It is visible shortly after sundown, and shoots away about 8:30. Now this is in regard to Venus, and according to all the reports of the 'airship' or as I am positive, 'Venus,' it takes the same course, so there you have it all in a nutshell. This excitement and sensation about an airship originated in the mind of some wise scheming advertiser who started the thing by bogus reports, and then, of course, people who never noticed the heavenly bodies commenced star gazing and as a consequence they could see nothing but airships, balloons, etc. The schemers have worked it admirably and when Venus disappears, they will spring their game. Why I have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country for over a month since Venus commenced to get near us, about mysterious lights, and in the April issue of Words and Works I published an article explaining the wonderful apparition as being none other than Venus. Some said it had the appearance of a balloon with electric light attachment and that the light suddenly disappeared. Why, certainly it disappeared just as Venus does regularly every night." In closing the Professor said he defied any man to dispute his statement that the airship exists only in the imaginations of the people who saw it, and that what they saw was and could be nothing but Venus.

"John" and "Yank."
Every little while a new story is told which illustrates the nonechalant way in which the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies used to talk across the lines during the Civil War. One of the grimmest speeches that has ever been reported is told of by a correspondent who is relating war reminiscences in the Times-Herald of Chicago. During the days, he says, when Sherman's army was operating in front of Atlanta, Hood's Confederate command had been thrown again and again upon Sherman's left wing, only to be hurled back each time torn and bleeding. One morning, after this had been going on for several days, the outpost of the two armies found themselves within talking distance, and began to converse as usual.

"Hello, Johnny!" said a Federal sergeant.

"Hello, Yank!"

"How many of you rebs are there left?"

"Dunno, Yank. 'Bout another killin', I reckon!"

Who can doubt that this brave American soldier of the south would have marched to the next "killin'" with perfect composure, even though it had really finished Hood's command.

Teachers' Meeting.
The next teachers' meeting of Cape Girardeau county will be held at Jackson, April 17, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAM.
Paper—"Cultivation of Acquisitive Faculties"—E. E. McCullough.

Paper—"Conception"—Prof. Gresham.

Paper—"Imagining"—Miss Fee.

Paper—"Willing"—Miss Minnie Steele.

"A Model Lesson in Geography"—Miss Rena Shaner.

EVENING EXERCISES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Recitation—Corra Buckenand.

Violin Solo—Miss Hermine Khione.

Declamation—Glenn Seibert.

Vocal Solo—Miss Bessie M. H. Robert.

Address—"Horace Mann and His Influence"—Prof. J. S. McGhee.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Emma McCreeley.

Violin Solo—Miss Edna Morgan.

S. L. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Fruitland, Mo.

LOSING ALL HOPE.
Planters See No Prospects of a Crop This Year.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Apr. 14.—As has been outlined in The Republic special from this point, conditions grow steadily worse in the central parts of this locality. Two and one-half to three inches a day is the regular rise of the backwater. To-day, when the Weather Bureau report of rainfall and river stages in the upper streams was given out, the last hope of making a crop was shattered in the breasts of even the most sanguine. The silence and decision of some leading planters upon the question of Government rations, which heretofore prevailed, is now openly criticized and emphatically condemned by those who foresaw the final outcome.

The water against the protection levee here began rising again to-day and the river itself remains stationary at a dangerously high mark both above and below. Many complaints have been made to-day to the effect that there should have been a prompt and emphatic call for relief two weeks ago. The situation is growing desperate in the interior and thousands will almost surely suffer before sufficient Government aid can be obtained. All records have been broken and the worst results imaginable are going to follow. The only relief now possible for this valley is the certainty of breaks below Vicksburg in the Texas basin.

A CRAZY WOMAN.

Mrs. Lucretia Dobson Found Wand'ring the Streets of St. Louis.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Lucretia Dobson came to this city from St. Louis. She came down on the steam-er Idlewild by main force—that is she got on the boat at St. Louis and told the officers of the boat that she was coming to Cape Girardeau. She had no money but when the officers told her she could not travel on the boat without paying her fare she defied them to put her off. She came here and spent about two weeks with friends who knew her when she was a girl. Her friends here were not long in finding that there was something wrong with the woman and believing that she was mentally unbalanced they were not long in getting rid of her. She returned to St. Louis. Mrs. Dobson is the daughter of John Coligan who once resided in this city and was in the wool carding business. The friends of the woman in this city were right in their opinion about the woman being crazy as will be seen from the following which we clip from the Globe-Democrat of Thursday:

Mrs. Lucretia Dobson, supposed to be insane, was found yesterday wandering in the vicinity of Tamm and Loyd avenues, and taken to the City Hospital by a policeman, where she was placed in the observation ward. She said that she had been divorced from her husband about two months ago and since that time had no fixed place of abode. A messenger was sent to inform her husband of the woman's condition. He is a salesman for a commission house, and said that he had no interest in her, having allowed her to secure a divorce without making a contest, and since then had paid her alimony. At times the woman was taken with violent spells, when she talked wildly of the persecution to which she had been subjected by relatives, while at other times she appeared perfectly rational. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon her sister visited the hospital and had her removed to her home on Easton avenue.

ANENT ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.
JEFFERSON, CITY, Mo., April 10.—Owing to the fact that a large number of articles of association presented for incorporation show that generally a very large portion of the stock is subscribed by trustees without explaining for whom or for what such stocks are held in trust, Secretary of State Lesueur has determined not to incorporate any company where a portion of the shares of stock is held by a trustee unless it appears in the articles for whom such shares are held in trust. This action has become necessary in order that it may be determined from the articles whether or not such stock is held in trust for the company seeking incorporation or subscribed by any person or trustee for its disposition thereafter. There is no express legislative authority for one corporation subscribing, directly or indirectly, to the capital stock of another, but, on the contrary, the weight of authority is opposed to the exercise of such powers.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.
E. F. Blomeyer, President pro tem of the Council.

George E. Chappell, Clerk.

J. B. Nesmith, City Engineer.

W. S. Albert, Port Warden.

Valentine Fisher, Sexton.

J. F. Sweeper, Auditor.

Fred Brunke, Street Commissioner.

H. L. Hunze, Gustav Stein and Henry Vasterling, City Weighers.

D. A. Nichols, Assistant Marshal.

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WAYS AND MEANS.

W. G. Polack, E. F. Blomeyer, G. G. Kimmel.

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C. S. Givens, J. T. Campbell, H. G. Dempsey.

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Dr. Humphrey's Says.
Dr. Humphrey says as "77" is to Grip so is No. 10 to Dyspepsia. The first dose Relieves its persistent use cures—55c. at all druggists.

New Bills of Interest to Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 8.—Congressman Cooney, of Missouri, has introduced a bill for the relief of certain officers of the Missouri State Militia. The bill provides that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1865, section 4, and of the act of July 12, 1896, and of the act of July 3, 1894, granting three months' pay proper to all officers of volunteers who should continue in the military service of the United States until the close of the war, and to the heirs and legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein, or who died or were killed in the service of the United States between the 3rd day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865, shall be so construed as to extend to and include the officers of the Missouri State Militia.

Congressman Cooney has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to detail a regiment of artillery, a regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry to take part in the Wilson son Creek reunion, to be held at Springfield, Mo., on the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Wilson Creek on August 10. The bill carries an appropriation of \$8,000 for the expense of forwarding the troops. The purpose of the committee on arrangements is to have a sham battle with regulars and militia.

Congressman Cooney, of Missouri, has introduced a bill to authorize and direct the Auditor of the War Department to audit the claims of the State of Missouri on account of expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and to report the result of his examination to Congress with a complete list of the claims and the name of the claimant.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve A. F. Fleet superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, at Mexico, Mo., from all money responsibility for so much of the ordinance and ordinance stores issued to the academy under its bond of August 13, 1892, as was destroyed by fire September 24, 1896.

Franklin's Loan.
We often learn by sad experience that it is a very unwise plan to give money to the poor. It is much wiser either to loan or to require some slight return in work. This plan tends to raise the respect of the recipient, rather than to form the easily acquired habit of begging. In an old English magazine we find the following letter from Dr. Franklin to some unknown beggar; it is amusing as well as instructive:

"April 22, 1784.—I send you here-with a bill for ten Louis-d'or. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country you can not fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by like operation when he shall be able and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good work, and so am obliged to be tarning and make the most of a little.—Harper's Round Table.

Old People.
Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Haman's drug store.

Golden Wedding.
One of the pleasant events of last week in this city was the golden anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fritz, which was celebrated on Saturday last at their neat and comfortable home on Broadway. Mr. Fritz is a native of Pennsylvania and he sprang from that sturdy race of Germans who only settled in Pennsylvania and who have done so much to make that state great and prosperous. He is now 75 years old. Mrs. Fritz, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Lindsay, was also born in Pennsylvania. She is now 66 years old. She was a child of Scotch-Irish parents and her father and grand father were prominent merchants in Philadelphia for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz inherited from their parents the national characteristics of their Scotch and German races—strong bodies, vigorous minds, honesty, industry and habits of economy.

They were married on April 10th, 1847, at Ormsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Mr. Moyes, a celebrated preacher of his day, and about 1850 they moved to Missouri, and about 1859, came to Cape Girardeau, where their honorable and useful lives are known to most of our people. Their married lives have been blessed with two children, ten grand-children and two great grand-children still living with enough of this world's good to make them contented and comfortable and now their old age is blessed with the consciousness that their long lives have been usefully and honorably spent and in this there is to them more pleasure than there would be in the possession of great riches.

Mr. Fritz was a gallant Union soldier in the late war and spent several months in a Southern prison. He is a faithful and devoted member of the Baptist church and she is equally faithful and devoted as a member of the Presbyterian church and they are very popular among the members of their respective churches, as was shown by the great number of Baptist and Presbyterian ladies who visited them on their golden anniversary and left numerous articles of utility and beauty as mementoes of the occasion.

It was a great pleasure to their many friends to be permitted to call on them on the 50th anniversary of their happy marriage with kindly gifts and kindler congratulations. They kept open house all day Saturday from early morning till late at night and received a constant stream of visitors giving to each and all a warm welcome and generous hospitality and receiving the best wishes of their many friends for their continued health and happiness and many returns of their anniversary day.

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